रजिस्ट्री सं० डी 221 REGISTERED No. D. 221

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 2
PART II—Section 2
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 13] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मार्च 12, 1965/फाल्गुन 21, 1886
No. 13] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1965/PHALGUNA 21, 1886

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th March, 1965:—

I

BILL NO. II OF 1965

A Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1965. Short title.

45 of 1955.

2. After section 7 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 7A.

"7A. No working journalist shall be required to retire from service unless he has attained the age of sixty-five years: Age of super-annuation.

Provided that a working journalist may be retired from service earlier if he is proved guilty of gross misconduct or of an offence involving moral turpitude."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is no uniform age of retirement for the working journalists employed in newspaper establishments in India though their service conditions have been made uniform by law. As a result, the services of working journalists are liable to termination by their employers arbitrarily at any time without assigning any reason therefor. The object of the Bill is to remove this lacuna and to prescribe a uniform age of retirement for the working journalists in newspaper establishments in India.

I. K. GUJRAL.

II

BILL NO. VII OF 1965

A Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1965.

Amendment of section 3.

25 of 1955.

2. In section 3 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*f*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) '*sapinda* relationship' with reference to any person extends as far as the fourth generation (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother, and the sixth (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the father, the line being traced upwards in each case from the person concerned, who is to be counted as the first generation."

Amendment of section 5.

3. In section 5 of the principal Act, after clause (*iii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iiia*) the difference in the age of the bride and the bridegroom is not more than fifteen years, except in the case of a marriage where the bride is a widow before such marriage;".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 5(*v*) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that a marriage between two Hindus shall not be lawful if the parties are *sapindas* of each other unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits of a marriage between the two. *Sapinda* relationship has been defined in section 3(*f*) of the same Act as extending as far as the third generation (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother and the fifth (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the father. According to this definition marriages between the children of first cousins on the maternal side are permitted. First cousins among Hindus are considered practically as brothers and sisters. Marriages between very near cousins have in the past always been prohibited both on social and eugenic grounds. Socially, this prohibition allows near relatives to meet and mix together without the least fear of having to face any serious problem. Eugenically also this avoids inbreeding which is admitted by all scientists to be a cause of degeneration.

Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend the definition of *sapinda* relationship by raising the degree from the third generation to the fourth in the line of ascent through the mother with a view to applying a timely brake on the disintegration of good relations between near cousins. The amendment of the definition of *sapinda* relationship in the line of ascent through the father is only a corollary to the proposed amendment in the line of ascent through the mother. The difference of two degrees is necessary between the female and male ancestors, because, the descendants of male ancestors constitute one family.

The amendment to section 5 proposed in clause 3 of this Bill is self-explanatory and is intended to avoid unequal marriages, exception being made in the case of widow re-marriages.

SHARDA BHARGAVA.

B. N. BANERJEE,
Secretary.

PRINTED IN INDIA, BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI
1965 947 Gof I Ex—LSI—19-3-65—2800